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THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, MARCH 15, 1836.

For the State Journal.

The editor of the Patriot says, *democracy and aristocracy* are sufficiently explicit terms. They may be so to him, but all do not possess his knowledge, judgment and sagacity. To such—and I am among the number—a clear, definite and exact explanation would be most acceptable. Will not the editor furnish it to us—inform us what those terms mean now, and what they meant in the days of the administrations of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and whether their meaning has, since then, undergone any change? At the same time, I would respectfully ask him to give the explanation of the term *federal*, with its former and present signification? I wish light upon these matters, and surely he can give it, for I will not suppose that he uses those terms so frequently as he does, without perfectly understanding their meaning. I used to hear my good old father, now dead and gone, say of Mr. Such-a-one, 'he is a *federal*,' and not knowing the meaning of the term, (although from the manner and the tone of voice in which it was spoken, I could see that there was something odious and reprehensible in its signification,) I once inquired why he gave Mr. — such a name, and what he meant by it. Why, said he, he was against Madison; he opposed the war; he did not give aid and encouragement and support to the administration which declared and carried it on. This, in the mind of my old revolutionary father, constituted the difference between a democrat and federal, and this he taught me to consider as the distinction between the two parties. Of late these distinctions I have not observed to be so vividly drawn between the existing parties in this country. I have had but little time and less opportunity to see and read the newspapers. But such as have been within my reach I have read, some on one side and some on the other, and I endeavored, keeping my old father's distinction in mind, to ascertain the true democratic party and go with that party in the elections. Well, I found that Gen. Jackson, who I knew to be a democrat, because he fought for the country during the war, was a candidate on one side, and Henry Clay, who I also knew to be a democrat, because he voted for Madison and supported, most strongly and ably, the war in Congress, was a candidate on the other. Both candidates, I supposed to be democratic candidates. And the newspapers which supported, each called them so, and strenuously insisted they were so. I then looked around, in order to satisfy myself about it, to see which of the candidates the old federalists supported and were going to vote for. On looking about home, among such as my father had called federalists, I found some for Jackson and some for Clay—and so, as near as I could learn, it was all over the country. I then concluded, that as Jackson and Clay both were democrats, I could support either without sacrificing my principles and subjecting myself to the reproach of being a federal. Accordingly, being at liberty to vote for the one that, under all the circumstances, I liked the best, and always preferring the man that acted, to one who only talked, my support was willingly yielded to General Jackson. Since then, four years have almost passed away, and the time is nearly come when I am again to give a vote for a democratic candidate for the highest and most exalted station on the earth—that of President of the United States. I again begin to look into the papers, for since the election of Gen. Jackson I have contented myself mostly with *rotting*, not reading, to see who is the democratic candidate for President. In the papers which I see, (I will read both sides,) are the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN and GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON; and both, too, in the papers which support them, are asserted and claimed to be the democratic candidates. Keeping still in mind the distinction so justly and truly made by my father, I sought after and gained a knowledge of the political character and conduct of these two men—determined to judge and decide by that criterion, political character and conduct, to which of the parties, federal or democratic, they belonged! I went back to the last war, when our country was battling with the richest, haughtiest and most

powerful nation on the earth, for her rights, her liberties, her independence, yes, for her very existence. Then it seemed almost as if she would be crushed by the giant strength of her antagonist—as if in the mighty contest in which she was engaged, despoiled of her power, robbed of her honor, trampled in the dust, she would be whelmed in its earthquake ruin. Then she needed and she had the mind, the might, the strength of her patriotic sons. Then were the interests of the country to be sustained by supporting its administration. Then, if ever, he deserted his country who refused to sustain its President—then, if ever, he was recreant to the principles of true patriotism, who opposed himself to the efforts and the acts of the constituted authorities.

And where, then, in that time of doubt, and difficulty and danger, did I find Martin Van Buren? Does history speak truth? If so, Martin Van Buren was side by side with those who were denounced as enemies of their country—*acting cordially, influentially and powerfully with the federalists in opposing the election of JAMES MADISON!* Yes! I found that Martin Van Buren was the very soul of the peace party in New York, its acknowledged head and leader, strenuous and indefatigable in his exertions to prostrate the national administration and to paralyze the strength and unnerve the arms of those who were gloriously battling, on the sea and on the land, for their country! And what claims has this man to democracy? Such a designation but ill applies to such a man.

And where, then, did I find WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON? In the tented field, Commander-in-Chief of the North-Western Army, by the appointment of Mr. Madison, possessing his and the whole people's unbounded and never-misplaced confidence, winning for himself unfading laurels—rearing in battle and spreading in victory his country's untarnished and glorious banner! He was for his country, his whole country and nothing but his country; for her in his toils, his efforts, his sacrifices, and had Providence so willed it, in his death. Is this man a democrat? Answer me, democrats of Vermont.

Which then, of these two candidates, as a democrat, can I, ought I to support? I will away with *federalism*; I will have nothing to do with it; I will support it in the person of no man. I will be consistent with myself, with my principles, and will sustain them. History tells me Gen. Harrison, when names meant something, was a democrat; and, if my old father's distinction was a true one, Martin Van Buren was a federalist. Martin Van Buren, then, cannot get the vote of

A SON OF AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

For the State Journal.

GOV. M'DUFFIE AND THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

Where is the difference?

Mr. Editor:

When I look at the decree of the Queen of Madagascar against her Christian subjects, as reported in the Vermont Chronicle, Nov. 26th 1835; and compare it with Governor M'Duffie's famous speech against abolitionists, addressed to the Legislature of South Carolina, I am led to ask, *Where is the difference?* The African Queen is highly incensed that old and long established customs should be changed by the introduction of the gospel; and the Governor of South Carolina appears no less incensed that any should make, or attempt to make, any innovations on the long established customs of the slaveholders. The Queen breathes out fire and slaughter and threatens vengeance, and so does the honorable Governor. The heathen Queen issued her solemn protest against Christianity, forbidding under the most fearful penalties, all measures for its promotion; and the Christian Governor says respecting abolitionists, "It is my deliberate opinion that the laws of every community should punish this species of interference by death, without benefit of clergy, regarding the authors of it as the enemies of the human race." One of the evils, offensive to the African Queen, was "allowing their slaves to learn to read," and this is a crime no less offensive to the Carolinian Governor. Where then is the difference? In one respect there is a difference. No violence was offered to the Christian Missionaries. Being foreigners, they were allowed to practice their own forms of worship. Would this have been the case had any abolitionist who was a foreigner, been wholly in the power of Mr. M'Duffie?

On the whole, it would appear that slavery is quite as dear to the African Queen as to the Southern Governor—that she is as unwilling as he is, to have slaves instructed—that she is as much attached to old customs, as he is—and that she has as much *spunk*, and is as ready to enact and execute sanguinary laws as he is. *Where then is the difference?* Surely these distinguished personages must be nearly related, and worthy coadjutors in the support of slavery. And who can say, that it would not be an act of charity for the Colonization Society to send the *Hopspur* of Carolina to the hot African Hen at Madagascar?

ANTI-SLAVERY.

A Voice from Ontario!

The original Antislaverys of Western New York have taken the field with a spirit worthy of themselves. The following address, adopted at an overwhelming meeting lately held in Ontario County, will be read with interest. It embraces a succinct but comprehensive sketch of the character and public career of Gen. Harrison:

ADDRESS.

To the People of the County of Ontario:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In receiving the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States made in the first instance by a state convention of our political friends in Pennsylvania, and now recently repeated by a state convention at Albany, and in recommending that candidate to your support, it seems proper to lay before you a succinct statement of the considerations which actuate us. The best way to do this will be to think, to present a brief sketch of the career of that candidate; so that you may infer his character and capacity from his life and services.

That candidate is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio. He was born at Berkley, in Virginia, Jan. 9th, 1773—so that he is now a little more than 63 years old. His father, Benjamin Harrison, one of the staunchest patriots of the Revolution, was a member of the famous Continental Congress, conspicuous for his firmness and zeal, often presiding over its deliberations and a supporter as well as a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The son was born and bred, therefore, in a good school and grew up under the right influences. He received a classical education at Hampden, Sidney College, in his native state; and having graduated there in his 17th year, he went to Philadelphia to study medicine.

About this time, however, his father died, and he entered the military service of his country, under the auspices and with the friendship of Washington, who gave him a commission as a Lieutenant. With his commission, in 1791, when not quite 19 years of age, he proceeded to that part of the North West Territory, which is now the state of Ohio, then infested with Indian war, and reached the army not long after the defeat of St. Clair. Wayne succeeded to the command of the American forces, and selected young Harrison as one of his aids. In this service he continued till the close of hostilities. His arduous duties in the difficult service of that war, were so well performed, and his conduct, in the battle, which ended in the total defeat of the Indians, in August 1794, was so gallant, that he was particularly named, in terms of emphatic praise, by Gen. Wayne, in his despatches to President Washington.

After leaving the army, Harrison was, in 1797, appointed Secretary of the N. W. Territory, and, by virtue of his office, he acted also as Lt. Governor.

As soon as the Territory could by law be represented in Congress, he was made Delegate, and was thus the first representative of the country North West of the Ohio in the legislature of the Union.—There he rendered most valuable service. His first effort was to procure a reform of the laws regulating the sales of the public lands. Up to that period, they had been surveyed and set off in 4,000 acre lots, and sold in tracts so large as to be wholly beyond the means of purchase, of any but large capitalists and companies formed for speculation. On the small farmer, the industrious laborer, the hardy pioneers of the wilderness, who moved by the enterprise that belongs only to the free, with courage in their hearts and vigor in their arms, and with the axe for their weapon—have done more to enlarge the bounds of civilized society and spread out the foundations of social happiness, than any class of men that ever lived—on such men, the old system of surveys and sales operated as an oppressive burden, while it conferred a sort of exclusive privilege, or monopoly, on the wealthy speculator.

Harrison had seen, with his own eyes, the unjust and pernicious operation of this system, and his first effort in Congress was to remedy the evil. After no little struggle, he finally succeeded in procuring the passage of a bill, in the House, requiring the public lands to be offered in *half and quarter sections*. The Senate, however, amended the bill by limiting sales to *sections and half-sections*; and in this shape, after conference between the two Houses by committees, the bill became a law.

This was a great measure. It was just, and, therefore, wise. The perception of its importance to the settlement and prosperity of the interior, was evidence unquestionable, of those equitable and enlightened views, which belong to true wisdom,

and constitute the elements of true statesmanship—that statesmanship, which builds up communities on principles favorable to equality, liberty, and happiness.

In 1800 the N. W. Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana, preparatory to the erection of Ohio into a state, which was done in 1802, and Harrison was appointed by President Jefferson, Governor of the Territory of Indiana.

This was an arduous and responsible post. The jurisdiction included all the country now covered by Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the whole vast North West; and to administer the affairs of so extended and exposed a region, required all the high qualities of vigilance, courage, prudence, sagacity, judgment, decision, firmness and perseverance. The peculiar condition of the country rendered it necessary to invest the Governor with an extent of discretionary power, which, at this day—when our national government has become so settled, its authority so extended and established, and the difficulties of frontier government so much smoothed away—would be neither needed, nor tolerated. He had the power of appointing all officers civil and military, in the Territory, except militia officers above the rank of Colonel—of dividing the territory into counties and townships—of confirming all grants of land to persons having equitable titles to the same designated by law—and, in conjunction with the Territorial Judges, he was authorized to select, adopt, and promulgate such laws as might be deemed applicable to the condition of the Territory.

But the great authority, with which he was clothed, was prudently and justly wielded. Power did not corrupt him, nor render him arbitrary. When he was made Governor of the Territory, he avowed his determination to hold his authority no longer than the people, whose interests were committed to his charge, should desire it; and accordingly it is recorded as an interesting fact that at the end of each term of his Territorial office, through his appointment was with the President and Senate of the U. States, yet the people of the Territory unanimously petitioned in his behalf.

While in this station, he was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The tribes then remaining within the limits of his Territory, were numerous and powerful; and they were kept in an almost constant state of uneasy and unfriendly excitement toward our people, not only by the rapid progress of our settlements, but, as was afterward abundantly manifest, by foreign intrigue. Nevertheless, the Union army had a public functionary better qualified for a negotiator with the aborigines, than William Henry Harrison. Constitutionally good-natured, mild, moderate, and just, as well as brave, sagacious, and prompt, he was able to preserve harmony, for a long time and under the most difficult circumstances, by conciliating the better disposed among the tribes, and over-awing the turbulent; and during his administration, as Governor of Indiana, he made 13 treaties with the natives, by which the United States obtained title to 60,000,000 acres of land. President Jefferson publicly testified his high estimation of Harrison's skill and of the value of his services.

In 1811 the discontents and animosities of the Indians in that quarter had become so apparent, that Governor Harrison deemed it necessary to organize the militia, and put the Territory in a posture of defence; and soon after, in obedience to orders from President Madison, having been reinforced by a detachment of 350 U. S. Infantry, under Col. Boyd, with a corps of Kentucky volunteers under Cols. Davies and Owen, he marched to the Prophet's Town, on the Wabash, near its junction with the Tippecanoe. Here was fought the celebrated battle, designated by the name of the latter stream. Though the Indians thought to take the American forces by surprise, and for that purpose made their assault at about 4 o'clock in the morning, after having, the preceding day, professed the most friendly and pacific dispositions, yet they found Harrison prepared. He had not been lulled into security by their professions, and had directed his men to sleep on their arms. He was himself already up and about mounting to examine the state of the camp when the attack commenced; so that, although the onset was fierce and desperate, yet the American forces were straightway in a condition to receive and repulse, as they did, with much slaughter and the most decisive effect, their savage foes. This was one of the most signal defeats the Indians ever experienced; and so deeply did they feel it, that the tribes forthwith sent deputies to Gov. Harrison to tender their submission and lament the delusion, which had induced them to take arms. The importance of Harrison's services at this juncture, was attested by the President, by Congress, and by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana, with the most emphatic commendation, in messages and resolutions.

The next year, 1812, war broke out between this country and Great Britain—and its first and heaviest calamities were felt on the N. W. frontier. The miserable imbecility, if not the treachery, of Hull, in surrendering his army at Detroit and putting the enemy in possession of that important post, at once laid open the whole of Michigan to hostile inroads, and the frontier bled at every pore.

The whole West, however, reposed the highest confidence in Harrison. To illustrate the nature and extent of this confidence, it may be stated that the Kentucky volunteers communicated to the Governor of that state (Gov. Scott), their wish to be placed under Harrison's command. But Harrison was not a citizen of Kentucky; and the Governor consulted some of the most eminent men of the state, as to the propriety of conferring the command of any per-

tion of its militia on an officer so situated. They unanimously advised the Governor to comply with the request. The result was a Maj. General's Commission; and Harrison joined the forces that were collecting at Louisville and at Red Banks, on the Ohio, in the fore part of September 1812.

Gen. Winchester was then in command of the U. S. troops in that quarter; but President Madison, on hearing of Harrison's appointment by the Gov. of Kentucky, gave him a Maj. General's Commission in the U. S. service, and made him Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army.

This command was not conferred in season to prevent the disastrous expedition to the River Raisin, under Winchester, and the dreadful massacre at Frenchtown; but it was in season for the noble defence of Fort Meigs, under Harrison himself, which was the first check, after the disasters under Hull, to British success on the frontier. Shortly after, the gallant defence of Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, by a small force under Maj. Croghan—a defence, if ever equalled, never surpassed, in the annals of heroism—took place; and the tide of war, turned, thenceforward set steadily on in favor of the American cause, till, on the 10th of September, 1813, the British power on the Lakes was annihilated by Perry; and on the 5th of October following, on land, by Harrison, at the decisive battle of the Thames.

This result filled the land with rejoicing. The plan of the battle of the Thames, the disposition of the troops, in some respects original, and the decisive victory which was secured, reflected high honor on the commanding general. That he was entitled to the honor, has been abundantly proved by the testimony of the gallant veteran Shelby, of Kentucky, who was in the battle and in command of one of the columns; and Langdon Cheaves, then a distinguished member of the U. S. House of Representatives, from South Carolina, and one of the leading men of the time, said on the floor of Congress, that "the victory of Harrison was such as would have secured to a Roman general, in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph."

The remainder of Harrison's career belongs to peace. In 1816, Indiana was erected into a state; and Harrison, having retired from the war to his farm on the North Bend of the Ohio and within the limits of that State, was restored to the public service, by being elected a Representative in Congress from the District in which he resided. He was a second time elected from the same district, and subsequently was elected by the Ohio Legislature as one of the representatives of that state in the U. S. Senate.

In 1828, while yet a U. S. Senator, he was appointed by President J. Q. Adams, with the consent of the Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary to the not yet dismembered Republic of Colombia. Harrison went to Colombia just at the turning point of the fame and fortunes of the celebrated chief of that Republic, Bolivar—just at the time, when that once disinterested patriot, corrupted by the long possession of power, was yielding to the enticements of a lawless ambition, and preparing to better the great name and honest fame of Bolivar, for the unsolicited power of a Dictator, and the infamy of usurpation.—A letter, which Gen. Harrison addressed to Bolivar, at that crisis, in the hope of disuading him from the course he was about taking and from the sacrifice of his true glory, is in print; and it is an honorable monument, not only of the talents of the writer, but of the generosity and elevation of his sentiments, the disinterestedness of his character, the unflinching soundness of his principles, and his sagacity as a statesman and a judge of mankind.—Subsequent events vindicated the wisdom of his counsels, demonstrated the truth of his reasonings, and fulfilled all his predictions; for the intrigues of the usurper led to the dismemberment of the magnificent regions, which had been disintegrated by the powers, and united by the honest influence of the Liberator, and the name of Bolivar is on its way to prosperity as that of one, who proved unequal to his great opportunity and sacrificed his own glory by betraying the hopes of his country.

Almost immediately after the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, in 1829, the minister was recalled to make room for a favorite partisan, and has since resided on his farm at the North Bend, respected for the unsullied integrity and manliness of his character, and beloved for his many virtues.

Such, Fellow-citizens, is a brief outline of the career of the candidate for President, who is recommended to your support: is he not worthy of your confidence?

As to the candidate for Vice President, your immediate fellow citizen, neighbor and friend, Francis Granger, he has lived among you so long, been your representative so often, and discharged his duties to you so well, that commendation of him at this time, would be superfluous; and we conclude by cordially recommending Harrison and Granger to your support.

Immense Meeting in Ohio!
A State Convention, numbering about TWELVE HUNDRED DELEGATES was held at Columbus, (the seat of Government of Ohio) on the 3d ult. HARRISON was unanimously nominated a candidate for the Presidency. GRANGER was nominated for Vice President, in company with 64 for Granger, 12 for Tyler. The nomination was then carried in committee with but one dissenting voice. The report of the committee was received and adopted unanimously by the Convention. The great West is on the move. [See further particulars inside.]

From the National Intelligencer.

The Frederick Herald of Saturday last contains the annexed letter from General Harrison, accepting the nomination of the Maryland Convention. The Herald states, on the authority, we presume, of the President of the Convention, that the delay, in receiving the reply was occasioned exclusively by an impression, at first entertained by General Harrison, that a formal acceptance of the nomination was not looked for. The letter will be equally admired for the modesty and excellence of its sentiments and the just propriety of its style.

LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON.
North Bend, 9th Feb. 1836.

Gentlemen: Your letter, covering the proceedings of the Convention by which I was nominated their candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was received in the due course of the mail, and the resolutions they contained are such as to create in my bosom feelings of gratitude towards the people of Maryland, which will be cherished to the last moment of my existence. These feelings were greatly increased from the reflection that, with a very few exceptions, I was personally unknown to the members of the Convention, and exclusively of some of her statesmen, with whom I served in the national councils, but to a few others of her citizens. With thousands of those of some other States I have been associated in scenes where the difficulties and dangers to which we were in common exposed have created a feeling of attachment and partiality, which is often found to warp the judgments of good men, and induce them to bestow their confidence and suffrages on those possessing inferior qualifications. Having no advantages of this kind to boast of in relation to my fellow citizens of Maryland, I am gratified with the reflection, considering the pre-eminent talents of several of those from whom their selection might have been made, that I am indebted for the distinction with which they have honored me, to the greater length of my public services, and the belief that, in the discharge of the various and important trusts which have been committed to me, the confidence of my country has never been betrayed, nor its interests sacrificed. This is precisely the ground which I wish to occupy. Conscious of many deficiencies and imperfections, I have endeavored to supply the place of the qualities I wanted by unwearied zeal and undeviating fidelity.

How delightful is the reflection that, by an assembly so enlightened and free as that of the late Maryland Convention, the character in which I so ardently desire to stand before my countrymen should be accorded to me. In relation to the freedom with which the choice was made, gentlemen, I venture to assure you, that should your efforts to place me in the executive chair of this great nation prove successful, the influence and patronage of that office shall never be used to control or impair it, in any of your future deliberations. And that if, in the year 1839, your great emporium, or any other place, should be the theatre for the exhibition of another national convention, it shall be, as far as my efforts can effect it, what that of 1835 purported to be, "an assembly fresh from the people, the true representation of their unbiased wishes, the faithful echo of their opinions."

This declaration is made with a perfect consciousness of the little confidence which is given to pledges of any kind, made by persons situated as I am. I know that they have been made and violated in every age and in every country, where men have depended for their advancement to the highest offices on the good opinion of their countrymen. But in almost every instance the deceiver has been found possessed of grasping and insatiable ambition, (of which the germs might have been discovered in his previous conduct,) and generally united with commanding genius and splendid talents. There is, I trust, nothing in my previous conduct to show that I possess the former character, and utterly disclaiming the latter, my sole reliance, for preserving the good opinion of my countrymen, is the preservation of that character for fidelity to my engagements, which the convention, which you, gentlemen, represent, as well as others of my fellow citizens, have been pleased to allow to me.

With high consideration, I am, gentlemen, Your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.
To WM. BRADY TYLER, President,
Robert W. Boie,
Henry V. Somerville,
Reuben Tall,
Henry S. Stiles,
Joseph H. Nicholson,
John Bozman Kerr,
V. Presidents,
Secretaries.

PROMISES. How many disappointments and what a prolific source of uneasiness would be avoided, were we more cautious in regard to making promises. We should act as wisely in this matter as in all others, and always look as far ahead as possible, that we may make good our word at all times. It has been said the best way is to make no promises, and then there will be no trouble at all. But so I think not. Let us make as few as possible and be very careful to fulfill them.

It is necessary in order to be helpers of each other, to promise assistance and support if needed, to our fellow men. Let the evil be cured by our becoming determined at all events, to verify all the promises we make. Let no one say—"I will," without counting the cost, and then his word will seldom, if ever, be violated. By so doing, we shall render our own condition, and that of others more pleasant and useful. Reader, judge.
Barre Gaz.